

SINOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS. About a score of men, chosen from the 2d, 21st and 33d Ohio, and led by J. J. Andrews, a daring Union spy, are commissioned to pene-

trate the rebel lines to Marietta, Ga., take a train, run northward again, destroying the tives. Georgia Railroad, and so break communication with the South. They leave their division commander, Gen. O. M. Mitchel, April 7, 1862. the 11th, unfortunately delayed one day Reaching Marietts, they return by train next Shanty, in the face of 10,000 Confederates, and dash away.

They are pursued by train. Bridges are Alf Wilson tells how the men jump from the engine, and details part of his thrilling ad-Stevenson, Ala., and are captured, soon identi-"Swims's Hole," They find there their companions in the Andrews Raid.

Andrews and Wollam escape, but the former is recaptured. All are taken to Atlanta. Andrews is executed. Wollam returns. Seven o the prisoners who were taken to Knoxville, and there tried, are hanged at Atlanta.

Led by Capt, David Fry, an East Tennesses scout, the prisoners escape, overpowering the failer, and rush for the woods. They scatter, Wood and Wilson find a boat and go down th Chattaboochee River to Columbus, Ga. Afte numerous adventures they gradually approach They come in sight of the Union fleet, an

rejoice to see the old fing once more. The board the Somerset, Commander Crossman, te their sad story, and are kindly cared for ansent to Port Royal. Alf Wilson on arriving at Washington

arrested for being on the street without a pass, and locked up. He dispatches a note to President Lincoln, who sends for him, and receives him kindly, and promises commissions to the Andrews raiders.

CHAPTER XVIII.

How Other Members of the Expedition Fared-Stories of Brown, Mason, and Knight, Porter and Wallam-The End of

S THE READER WHO HAS followed my story thus far will have an interest in knowing the fate of all our party of Raiders who broke jail, I will as briefly and as correctly as possible speak of each. Of our party of 22 who had landed at Marietta, eight, as will be remembered, had been hung, leaving 14 who were in the Atlanta Prison at the time of the break. Of these, eight made good their escape, and, after untold hardships and suffering, reached the Federal lines. Their names are as follows:

M. J. Hawkins, D. A. Dorsey, W. W. Brown, William J. Knight, John Wollam, John R. Porter, and Mark Wood, deceased. These, with myself, include all who made good their escape.

Brown, Knight, and Mason kept together at the time of their flight from the prison, and from a very interesting account of his escape, sent me by Mr. Knight since I began the publication of these sketches, and who will be rememhered as one of our engineers, I make an extract, as follows:

WILLIAM J. KNIGHT'S ACCOUNT.

We were three days within nine miles of | ended our adventures." Atlanta. On the third night Mason was so bad that we were compelled to go to a house with him, and began to despair us to leave him and save ourselves.

"Just as we had finished a hasty meal in the kitchen three men came in asked us if we were not some of the prisoners who broke iail in Atlanta. We told them we were. They said they had come to take us back, and that there was no use trying to escape, as all the roads and bridges were guarded.

"Brown was mad in an instant, and ripped out a very blunt reply. We sprang out of the back door and ran round the end of the house and down a fence in the direction of some woods. They ran out of the front door with their shotguns and bawled out, 'Halt! halt!' as we were leaving them on a 2:40 run. They straddled their horses house to the main road, while the man where we had stayed unloosed his hounds, and they were soon on our trail in full

"We had changed our course to baffle the horsemen, for there was a hill to go down and another to ascend before we got across the plantation and to the woods beyond. The men could not see us, but the cry of the dogs told our course, and before we had reached the woods the whole pack were closing on us. hardly knew. The field was full of loose stones, and we hastily chose the best place we could, and engaged in a savage combat with cripoling and driving away the whole pack in short order, after which we started again on full run.

changed our course and threw them off again. The hounds followed at a long distance, and by their howling indicated our course, but did not come near enough to molest us.

MAKING FOR GOD'S COUNTRY.

their best to head us off, until, at last, we came to a little creek, in which we waded a co ple of hours, and in this being full, was called into line and took a ship tells but a millionth part of what the tay we reached Stone Mountain, 18 into the company.

with the north star for our guide. From our hiding places in the daytime we frethe country, no doubt for the jail fugi-

"We crossed the Chattahoochee, Oct. 26, on rails tied together with bark. pear Shelbyville, Tenn., reach Chattanooga on From the house where we left Mason, | time, and interviewed by a number of rebel and ate breakfast in the kitchen, we day, steal the engine and three cars at Big were six days almost without food, except nuts. On the seventh day we turn had come, and I took my seat in the caught a goose and ate it raw, and on room, confronted by six Confederate officers, burned, tracks destroyed, wires cut; but the the same day found a few cars of corn fuel gives out. They are almost captured. left in the field by the huskers. This lasted until a day or so after, when we ventures in cluding the pursuers. The country found a tree of apples which had not is full of enemies. Wood and Wilson reach | been gathered, probably because of their fied as engine thieves, and thrown into a loath- worthlessness. But they tasted good to some dangen at Chattanooga, known as us, and we filled up on them, and carried best suited him, and I answered as best away all we could.

discovered a drove of young hogs in the woods. I hid behind a tree with a club, and Brown tolled a confiding pig up near me, by biting off bits of apple and in reach of my stick, when I murdered into a contession.

nade from a piece of thin iron from a shovel handle, which iron we had sharp- hang you without any further ceremony." ened by rubbing it on a stone. That night we found where some men had been clearing and burning, and we had for, except the goose and corn, we had eaten only five meals in 21 days. The

"This was an intolerably rough country, and we traveled hard for four days, fresh attack at night. and only gained eight miles, during lest us or let us alone, and we were were crossing a little old clearing, which had a deserted appearance, when we came unexpectedly and suddenly out in front of a log house, where two men stood on the porch.

"They saw us, and it was too late for us to dodge, so we tried to appear indifferent, and went up and asked if we could get dinner. We told them we were rebel soldiers who had been on the sick list, and were trying to get back to our regiment. They said we could have dinner, and as we sat down to eat, the woman of the house, who seemed to be the mother of the two men, eved us pretty closely. She was very talkative, and it was not long before she accused us of being Yanks.

"To make quite a long story short, we soon found each other out. They were loval, true people, who fed and secreted us and sent us on to other friends, who in turn helped us to others, and so on, until we arrived at Somerset, "We broke jail Oct. 16, 1862, and Ky., about Nov. 25, from which place scampered for the woods. W. W. we reached Louisville, and from there Brown, E. H. Mason, and myself, all by railroad to Nashville, near which of the 21st Ohio, were together. The place our old comrades and regiment first night out Mason took sick, and we lay, and where the boys received us with did not get far, but kept well hidden. three times three and a tiger. Thus

JOHN R. PORTER'S ACCOUNT.

John R. Porter, formerly of Wood County, but now residing in Prairie County, Ark., of making good our escape; but he told publishes the following account of his adventures from the time the train left Marietta until he was imprisoned in Chattanooga: "Through some mistake or negligence of the hotel porter we were not called in time at the front door to arrest us. They for the train, as it left quite early, although we arrived at the depot in time to see the train before it was out of sight. We gazed intently until the smoke of the iron-horse disappeared in the morning twilight. I cannot describe my feelings at that moment.

we were in the heart of the Confederacy. knowing that if we were suspected of anything wrong death would be our portion. We could hardly make up our minds how to meet the emergency, as we had to be very careful not to make any move that would

"Then we leisurely strolled about the town, expecting every moment to hear of the capture of the train. Nor did we have to istry at Vineland, N. J. These six prisonwait long, for the news soon reached the ers were changed to a safer prison, and town that a train had been captured at Big through the efforts, no doubt, of the War and galloped out on a by-road from the Shanty, while the passengers and crew were Department and Secretary Stanton, were at breakfast, and it was done so quickly afterwards sent to Richmond, from which and easily that they could not imagine who latter place they were sent out to Fortress did the deed, or what it meant. Soon every- Monroe, in the latter part of March, 1863, waiting to hear further developments re- changed with other prisoners. garding the wild train, as it was termed. Hawkins and I concluded to skip out, one beg the reader's pardon, and I am done. at a time, though keeping sight of each After joining my regiment I was detailed other, and make our way to the country un- for detached duty, and remained at Fort molested, if possible. In this we succeeded, and after reaching a piece of woods we came | mainder of my term of enlistment, at the together, congratulated ourselves upon our expiration of which I was discharged at success thus far, but what to do next we Atlanta, Ga., in 1864. Each member of our

"We felt certain that the chances for our getting away, in the present state of excite- was presented by Gen. Rosecrans at his ment, were not the best, and after much Headquarters in Murfreesboro. I do not hesitation and doubt we determined to go know whether the money was sent us by the dogs, in which we were victorious, to Big Shauty or Camp McDonald, as it was act of Congress or was a private donation a rebel camp of instruction, and join the rebel army, and thus be enabled to make our | heard the matter stated both ways. escape, when sent to the front, by deserting a picket-post or taking the first opportunity | story if I ever received a commission or a "We could by this time see the horse- that might offer for escape in any way. We men coming round to head us off. We proceeded on our way, intending to reach Camp McDonald about sundown, thinking me in the Adjutant-General's Office of Ohio. perhaps that by this time the excitement I never called for it. When I came out of

would be somewhat subsided. JOINING THE REBEL ARMY.

"We came in sight of the town late in the day, and marched into camp and reported at Headquarters. Here we found several rebel officers, one of whom, who bore the marks the benefit. "We kept see-sawing and tacking to of a Colosel, turned his attention to us. avoid the horsemen, who were doing After a short interview, which seemed plausible to him, he ordered us to report to the commanding officer of the 9.h Ga. Battalion for enlistment. One of the companies, not I have had it different. This story of hardway caused the degs to lose us. That vote whether or not we should be received

miles east of Atlanta. After that we and we, after giving fictitious names, were "The vote was unanimous in our favor. traceled nights, going due northward, assigned to a certain mess for our suppers.

After supper we made the acquaintance of some of our new mess-mates, relating dismal stories of our treatment by the 'Yankee' hirelings in Kentucky, which made a good impression on our comrades as to our loyalty to the Confederacy.

in some manner it leaked out among the rebels that the Yankee raiders, by mistake or accident, had left two of their party at Marietta. How this information got out I than that some one of our party had indiscreetly told more than he ought to when captured; who the man was we never learned. The excitement ran very high, and we discovered, when it was foo late, quently saw scouting parties patroling that we had run into the very jaws of danger, for immediately we fell under suspicion and were sent to Headquarters, and there ordered to give a truthful account of ourselves, under the penalty of death if we lied. We were taken into a room, one at a officers-Hawkins first and myself afterwards. When Hawkins came out, I saw at a glance that something was wrong; but my

> when I put on the boldest front I could. IN A TIGHT PLACE.

"One of the officers, a Colonel, took me in hand and began by first inquiring my name, which I did not give in full, as I had given my name John Reed when I entisted. He proceeded in his order of examination as suited myself, just the reverse of what they " Fortunately for us, the same day we desired. Finally, others of the party commenced asking questions, and I found that I was in a pretty tight place.

"On various occasions during nearly four close calls, and run the gan let frequently, time, until the young porker came with-

"The Colonel finally said: 'Mr. Reed, "We split it up with a knife we had you stand there thrice damned. You may make your peace with your God, but you never can with Jeff. Davis, and we ought to

"I was permitted to return to the room with Hawkins, where we were closely guarded, and were not allowed to converse with each other. The word soon spread a feast of cooked pork, without season- through the camp that we were 'Yankees,' ing, but we enjoyed it without complaint; and belonged to the railroad party. In a short time the building was surrounded with an excited mob that demanded our immediate execution-some threatening to shoot pig lasted us until we reached the Hia- ns and some to hang us before we should wasse River, near the corner of North leave there. As they still gathered around, the excitement increased, until they placed a heavy guard around the building, and the words of Charles Wesley or John Newton or crowd soon began to disperse, intent upon a

"As soon as the first train came along which time we saw no one, either to mo- going south, we were put aboard, under guard, and sent to Marietta, where we were handenffed and chained together by the end tramping along pretty bravely. We of a trace-chain being placed around the neck of each and locked with padiocks. Then, to make assurance doubly sure, we were placed in an inner cell of the jail for safe keeping during the night.

"The news soon spread through the town of our arrival, and in a short time an infuriated mob gathered around the jail and demanded our release, that they might wreak out their vengeance upon us, otherwise they would burn the jail. As the night wore on, the crowd increased, until they finally placed another heavy guard around the jail. That somewhat allayed our fears for the remainder of the night. That night, with its blackness and darkness, will long be remembered by me, as I hardly closed my eyes during the night, and it seemed as though morning would never come. When it did come, however, the jail was again surrounded by enriosity seekers and a mobspirited crowd, to see the wild 'Yankees,' as

"During the morning we were hurried to the depot under a strong guard to protect us from the mob, and were put aboard for Chattanooga, where we were put into 'Old Swim's Hotel,' or more properly 'the hole,' where we found eight of our old comrades who had preceded us into this horrible den." Porter and John Wollam, who passed so near to where Wood and I lay under the bushes on the night of the escape, struck westward, and after one month and two dom of Christ there would be a thousand, days of almost incredible hardship reached

the Federal lines at Corinth, Miss. Hawkins and Dorsey, of the 33d regiment, after a very similar experience of hunger and privation, reached some Union friends in the Cumberland Mountains, who aided them to reach the Federal forces in Ken-

Mason, of the 21st, now a resident of this State, who escaped with Brown and Knight, and was taken sick, was recaptured, as also was William Bensinger, of the same regiment, and who is also a resident of Ohio.

Of the other four of the six who did not succeed in making good their escape I have but little present information. Robert Buffum, poor fellow, once an enthusiastic anti-slavery soldier and compatriot with old "I glanced at Hawkins, who appeared to John Brown in Kansas, died, I regret to be as much bewildered as myself. There learn, by his own hand some three years

Jacob Parrott, the heroic young soldier who was so brutally whipped, went to Kenton, O., physically, like most of the others of the party, a mere wreck. I have no tidings of William Reddick, of

the 33d regiment. William Pittenger, of the 2d Ohio, learn began leading a useful life in the minown was thronged with excited rebels, captured, when they were regularly ex-

Now a few words personal, for which Rosecrans, Murfreesboro, during the reparty, by act of Congress, received a medal.

We also were given \$100 extra pay, which from Secretaries Chase and Stanton. I have

I was asked after I began writing this pension. I never received either. I suppose there is a commission, of old date, for the army I was unfit for service, and did not consider myself fit for a soldier either as officer or private. Some of our party received their commissions, and others never had a chauce to apply for them, or, if they did, never cared enough about them to reap

My story has been mostly a story of sorrow and suffering,-"a cloud without a silver lining,"-but I could not tell it truthfully and have it otherwise. Gladly would war cost this people, and it would be a soothing consciousness to know, to feel, that the deadly strife which ceased at Appomattex Courthouse will never appear anew, under any other form, backed and sustained by the same rankling, anti-loyal spirit, whose hatred knew no limits in brutal deeds

TALMAGE'S SERMON

"Everything went all right with us until The Famous Proacher Talks of Sacred Music.

never learned, but it could not be otherwise | Says God Calls for Songs of Praise-The Duty of All Congregations to Sing-Music in the Household.

> Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, in his sermon prepared for this week, fallies the Church people to more hearty congregational singing, and draws valuable lessons from the use of sacred music. The text is from 2 Chron., 5:13: "It came even to pass, as the trumpeters and singers were as one, to make one sound to be heard in praising and thanking the Lord."

The Temple was done. It was the very chorus of all magnificence and pomp. Splendor crowded against splendor. From the buge pillars crowned with leaves and flowers and rows of pomegranate, wrought out in burnished metal, down even to the tongs and snuffers made out of pure gold, everything was as complete as the God-directed architect could

The day for dedication came. Tradition says that there were in and around about the Temple on that day 200,000 silver trumpets, 40,000 harps, 40,000 timbrels, and 200,000 singers. God, as if to show that he was well pleased with the music which his children make in all ages, dropped into the midst of the Temple a cloud of glory so overpowering that the officiating priests were obliged to stop in the midst of the services.

I draw the first argument for the importance of sacred music from the fact that God commanded it. Through Paul, he tells us to admonish one another in psalms and hymns and years of army life I experienced some pretty | spiritual songs; through David he cries out: "Sing ye to God, all ye kingdoms of the earth." but this was a little the closest corner I ever | And there are hundreds of other passages I might name, proving that it is as much a man's duty to sing as it is his duty to pray. God not only asks for the human voice, but for the instruments of music.

"Praise ye the Lord!" Praise him with your voices. Praise him with stringed instruments and with organs.

know something of what secular music has achieved. You know it has made its impression upon Governments, upon laws, upon literature, upon whole generations. One inspiring National air is worth 30,000 men as a standing army. There comes a time in the battle when one bugle is worth a thousand

Many of you are illustrations of what a sacred song can do. Through it you were relegates the things that debase to their brought into the kingdom of Jesus Christ. true place, and fills with keener intelligence You stood out against the warning and the and higher ambitions the respective cells of argument of the pulpit, but when, in the sweet the human brain. Toplady, the love of Jesus was sung to your soul, then you surrendered, as an armed castle that could not be taken by a host lifts its window to listen to a harp's trill.

Orleans, and a Scotch minister came in to give turned over on his pillow and said: "Don't talk to me about religion." Then the minister began to sing a familiar hymn that was composed by David Dickenson. He sang it to the tune of Dundee, and everybody in Scotland knows that; and as he began to sing the dying soldier turned over on his pillow and said to the minister: "Where did you learn that?" "Why," replied the minister, "my mother taught me that." "So did mine," said the dying soldier; and the very foundation of his beart was unturned, and then and there he yielded himself to Christ. Oh, it has an irresistible power! Inther's sermons have been forgotten, but his Undgment Hymn sings on through the ages. I would to God that you' would take these songs of salvation as messages

I have also noticed the power of sacred song to sootlie perturbation. You may have come in here with a great many worriments and auxietics, yet perhaps in the singing of the first hymn von lost them all. You have read in the Bible of Saul, and how he was sad and angry, and how the boy David came in and played the evil spirit out of him. If you have anxieties and worriments try this heavenly charm upon them. Do not sit down on the bank of the hymn, but plunge in, that the devil of care may be brought out of you.

It also arouses to action. Do you not know that a singing church is always a triumphant church? It is amazing how some people with voice enough to discharge all their duties in the world, when they come into the house of God have no voice to discharge this duty. I really believe if the Church of Christ could rise up and sing as it ought to sing, where we have a hundred souls brought into the king-

But I must now speak of some of the ob stacles in the way of the advancement of this sacred music, and the first is that it has been impressed into the service of Satan. I am far from believing that music ought always to be positively religious. Refined art has opened places where music has been secularized, and lawfully so. But every observer has noticed that this art, which God intended for the improvement of the ear, and the voice, and the head, and the heart, has often been impressed into the service of error.

Another obstacle has been an inordinate fear of criticism. The vast majority of people singing in church never want anybody else to hear them sing. Everybody is waiting for somebody else to do his duty. If we all sang then the inaccuracies that are evident when only a few sing would be drowned out. God asks von to do as well as von can, and then if you get the wrong pitch or keep wrong time He will forgive any deficiency of the car and imperfection of the voices.

The voice of a contrite, broken heart, although it may not be able to stand human criticism, makes better music to God's ear than the most artistic performance when the heart is wanting.

Another obstacle in the advancement of this art has been the erroneous notion that this part of the service could be conducted by delegation. Churches have said: "O, what an easy time we shall have. The Minister will do the preaching, and the choir will do the singing, and we will have nothing to do." My Christian friends, have we a right to delegate

the water from a rock-clear, bright, sparkling. Summer, which ended with the annual Rething was wild with excitement, and the almost a year from the time they were If all the other part of the church service is union, she never forgot the dear ones of the doll do not have the music duil. With so many thrilling things to sing about, away with all drawling and stupidity! There is nothing makes me so nervous as to sit in a pulpit and look off on an audience with their eyes threefourths closed and their lips almost shut, mum-

bling the praises of God. In order to a proper discharge of this duty, things. let us stand up, save as age or weakness or fatigue excuses us. Seated in an easy pew we cannot do this duty half so well as when, upright, we throw our whole body into it. Let our song be like an acclamation of victory. You have a right to sing. Do not surrender your prerogative.

We want to rouse all our families upon this hold, and then our little ones would be prepared for the great congregation on Sabbath day, their voices uniting with our voices in the praises of the Lord. Never can we have our church sing as it ought until our families sing as they ought.

There will be a great revolution on this subject in all our churches, God will come down attain its full perfection. How, then, can by his Spirit and gove up the old hymns and the spirit of mortal attain its full perfection tunes that have not been more than half awake | in a day?" since the time of our grandfathers.

I would that our singing to-day might be like the Saturday might rehearsal for the Sabbath morning in the skies, and we might begin now, by the strength and by the help of God, to discharge aduty which none of us has fully performed. And now what more appropriate thing can I do than to give out the Doxology of the heavens, "Unto him who hath loved us, and washed us from our sins in his own blood, to him be glory forever!"

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TOPIC FOR THE WEEK.

Science Be Popularized?" secrets of the universe and of human life.

through the most effective means.

I draw another argument for the importance our daily lives, teaching us the difference of this exercise from its impressiveness. You | between the things that are healthful and and disease.

Tuese are but a few thoughts upon the opic of the week, freighted with the hope that those who read may more and more turn their attention from the things that There was a Scotch soldier dying in New simply amuse to those which instruct and elevate. There is more marvelous and inhim the consolations of the Gospel. The man spiring in a scientific work on the moon, or on the great ice age, than there is in the best romance that ever was written, while such works open the understanding to the illimitable glories and beauties of the world we live in .- Editor Loyal Home Workers.

About the Members of the Association and

daughters and friends of veterans.

sang for the Loval Home Workers at Buffale, was with the 160th N. Y. at their Reunion and the recipient of beautiful badges.

Rose Jansen has spent lovely Autumn days with Mrs. Mattie Gammons at her home in Providence, R. I., from which she sends bright pictures of the every-day life of that cheerful invalid sister and her companion, Mrs. Grace E. Kenvon, one of the latest and best additions to the L.H.W.

UNE and the Loyal Home Workers.

Comrade Hinson dissents from the views expressed by a prominent educator quoted in the article, "Honesty in Business," in the L.H.W., and says a business experience of 25 years with manufacturers and merchants in the States of Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois and Minnesota does not warrant any such conclusion. "On the contrary," he says, "the percentage of dishonesty is less than that given in the article for honesty, and I am at a loss to know what a class of people the person quoted has met in a business

"If our friend will address Miss Margaret J. Evans, Dean of Carleton College, Northfield, Minn., and ask for her paper on the Public Schools as a Moral Factor in the Nation,' read before the Third Biennial of Woman's Clubs, Louisville, Ky., he can doubtless secure the information he is seek-

to others the discharge of this duty which God | during which she watched the unfolding of Music ought to rush from the audience like | and through all the pleasant and picturesque

A friend sends these rules for self-culture, which she says have never been printed 'Interest thyself in the affairs of any with whom thou mayest be thrown. So shalt thou be lifted above and beyond self, and so shalt thou grow towards thy God. If thou have a thought of a person, note if it be good or evil. If the subject. We want each family of our congre- latter, then hold him in thy thought till thou gation to be a singing school. Childish petu-lance, obduracy and intractability would be some good trait he possesses. Then lift a prayer soothed if we had more singing in the house- to the Father for him. So shall be become

> A friend in southern California has been visiting La Casitas, situated on a little plateau between two canvons, in the mountains near Los Angeles, and celebrated as the home of Jason and Owen Brown, sons of John Brown, whose "soul goes marching on," and there, with only a lone pine tree to mark his grave, Owen Brown lies buried. The Browns occapied a lone cabin high above their neighbors, and when once they were visited by a pienic party from Pasadena, who celebrated their father's birthday by carrying them a donation, their proud hearts were nearly broken. When Owen died, Jason left the cabin, and it has since blown down.



A Discussion of the Question, "How Can How to reduce knowledge to a science is not a question of such import as that which seeks to know how to introduce the facts of science into the lives of the people. There is no better way of doing this than through the schools, or by placing in the hands of our children the many delightful books which present in popular form the great

The popularization of science has performed the twofold function of dissipating ignorance and superstition and improving the physical, moral and spiritual condition of man, through forming his habits of eating and drinking and modes of life and lifting him up to a higher plane of thought and action. The introduction into the public schools of popularized scientific works showing the injurious effects of alcohol on the haman system is teaching temperance

There was a time when the scientist was far removed from human sympathies, but through a dissemination of a knowledge of his elemental teachings he is now regarded as the great benefactor of the human race. Chemistry has become a very practical study, since it enters into the composition of the food we place upon our tables, and hygiene is a living motor, since its abstract teachings have become popular factors in those that are burtful, those which endow us with new life and energy and those which carry with them the germs of deterioration

Every branch of true science is an agency in the civilization of the world. It bridges time and obliterates the distinctions of class and caste, glorifies the arts that elevate,

L.H.W. NOTES.

Hester Cheesman, daughter of George W Cheesman, Co. I, 13th Ohio Cav., now of Versalia, Kv., writes that her father would not be without THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, and that she looks forward to its coming like that of a dear friend. She would like to hear from

Mrs. M. L. Seymour, Sodus, N. Y., who

Grace E. Adams, formerly of Illinois, has now her home at Corvalis, in the beautiful valley of the Williamette, Ore., from which she sends greetings to THE NATIONAL TRIB-

J. Hinson, late 33d O. V. I., Puyallup, Wash., writes that the code of public instruction for that State reads that "It shall be the duty of all teachers to impress on the minds of their pupils the principles of morality, truth, justice, temperance and patriotism, to teach them to avoid idleness, profanity and falsehood, to instruct them in the principles of free Government, and to train them up to the true comprehension of the right, duty and dignity of American

citizenship.

Ettie M. Fuller, Spring Lake, N. Y., writes that through all the bright Spring days, bud and blossom around her little lake home, L.H.W., and when she thought of those who were gone never to return, the sun was not so bright nor the flowers so beautiful, the birds did not sing so sweet a song nor the skies put on so bright a blue. So does sympathy change even the outward appearance of

"Trust in the Lord; call upon him hourly. So shalt thou grow, but you must not expect to grow slowly. Look about you in Nature. See how long the seed lies before it strikes, and how long it takes for the fruit to

Rejected Pension Claims.

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